

**PELATIHAN MITIGASI BENCANA LONGSOR LAHAN
BERBASIS MASYARAKAT DENGAN METODE VEGETATIF
DI KECAMATAN IMOIRI KABUPATEN BANTUL**

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ABSTRAK

Bencana longsor lahan tidak hanya menimbulkan kerusakan lingkungan sekitarnya, akan tetapi juga menimbulkan kerugian harta benda dan korban jiwa. Permasalahan tersebut perlu disikapi dengan adanya suatu pelatihan mitigasi bencana longsor lahan, yang akan lebih optimal jika melibatkan masyarakat di sekitar daerah rawan bencana longsor lahan atau berbasis masyarakat. Pelatihan dalam kegiatan pengabdian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kesadaran masyarakat tentang mitigasi bencana longsor lahan di sekitarnya, dan (2) memberikan pelatihan mitigasi bencana longsor lahan berbasis masyarakat dengan metode vegetatif di Kecamatan Imogiri.

Pelatihan dilakukan dengan metode ceramah dan demonstrasi. Ceramah digunakan untuk menyampaikan konsep tentang: (a) pengenalan kebencanaan di Indonesia, (b) bencana longsor lahan dan faktor penyebabnya, (c) informasi geografis potensi bencana longsor lahan di Kecamatan Imogiri, dan (d) mitigasi bencana longsor lahan berbasis masyarakat dengan metode vegetatif. Demonstrasi dilakukan oleh tim pengabdian sebagai narasumber, yaitu dengan memberikan contoh penanaman tanaman jati untuk mitigasi bencana longsor lahan di lokasi pengabdian.

Hasil pelaksanaan kegiatan pengabdian dapat disimpulkan bahwa: (1) kegiatan pengabdian dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kesadaran masyarakat tentang mitigasi bencana longsor lahan di sekitarnya, dan (2) untuk lebih meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kesadaran masyarakat dilakukan penerapan mitigasi bencana longsor lahan berbasis masyarakat dengan metode vegetatif, yaitu dengan penanaman bibit jati pada lereng pegunungan berpotensi terjadi longsor lahan dengan melibatkan masyarakat dalam penanamannya. Kegiatan pengabdian secara keseluruhan dapat dinilai baik dilihat dari 4 (empat) komponen, yaitu: keberhasilan target jumlah peserta pelatihan (100%), ketercapaian tujuan pelatihan (80%), ketercapaian target materi yang telah direncanakan (80%), dan kemampuan peserta dalam penguasaan materi (70%).

Kata kunci: mitigasi bencana, longsor lahan, berbasis masyarakat, metode vegetatif

LANDSLIDE DISASTER MITIGATION TRAINING
COMMUNITY-BASED BY VEGETATIVE METHODS
IN THE IMOIRI MUNICIPAL BANTUL REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Landslide disasters not only cause damage to the surrounding environment, but also lead to loss of property and loss of life. Those problems need to be addressed by the presence of a landslide disaster mitigation training, which would be optimal if it involves communities around areas prone to landslides or community-based. Training in service activities aim to: (1) increase knowledge and awareness about disaster mitigation of landslides in the vicinity, and (2) provide training community-based landslide mitigation by vegetative methods in Imogiri Municipal.

Training was conducted using lectures and demonstrations. Lectures are used to convey the concept of: (a) the introduction of the disaster in Indonesia, (b) cause landslides and factors, (c) geographic information potential for landslides in Imogiri Municipal, and (d) community-based landslide mitigation by vegetative methods. Demonstration conducted by a team of devotees as a resource, by giving an example of planting teak for landslide disaster mitigation at the site of devotion.

The results of the implementation of service activities can be concluded that: (1) service activities to increase knowledge and awareness about landslide mitigation land around it, and (2) to further increase the knowledge and awareness conducted landslide mitigation land application of community-based methods of vegetative, by planting teak on the slopes of the mountain potential landslide area by involving the community in planting. Service activities as a whole can be considered good views of four (4) components, namely: the success of the target number of participants (100%), achievement of the objectives of training (80%), achievement of the target material that has been planned (80%), and the ability of participants in mastery of the material (70%).

Key words: disaster mitigation, landslide, community-based, methods of vegetative